



THE GREAT MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Meeting is said to have been the largest ever convened in Philadelphia; and certainly a more important one, as to causes and results, never took place in that city. Better resolutions concerning the state of the currency have never been passed, since the question of rechartering the United States Bank came under discussion. The following are selected from these resolutions: we regret that we cannot give the whole of them. It will be seen that the misappropriation of the Girard legacy has received due attention from the republicans of Philadelphia.

Among the resolutions omitted, were several complimenting the President, Gov. Wolf, and the members of congress who have been prominent advocates of the measures for restoring the constitutional currency.

1. Resolved, As has been acknowledged by a distinguished member of Congress, that the disquiet which exists from a disturbed state of credit, is not attributable to the removal of public deposits from the Bank of the United States, nor would their restoration alleviate, but rather aggravate the evil, and that various discordant parties, agreeing in nothing but opposition to the present administration, have seized on the public uneasiness which the close of its charter occasions, exaggerated by panic and clamor, to overthrow the General Government and usurp its place.

3. Resolved, That paper money, bank credits, and stocks are not the sources or reliances of American republican prosperity; but that the wealth of these United States, is their exuberant soils, creative waters, industry, labor and economy, manufactures, commerce and navigation, and that with these pure wells of undefiled subsistence, full to overflowing, no fluctuation of perishable credit can inflict lasting injury; but that the present time of trial should teach us to cherish the lesson of the patriarchs of American republicanism, that funding systems, chartered monopolies, paper currency, and monied aristocracies, are always sure to bring evils upon a people.

4. Resolved, That the Federal Constitution, by empowering Congress to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, never anticipated any other than a hard money currency; and that the unconvertible, fictitious paper substitutes, that since the deplorable example of England, which we are always too prone to follow, have become current as a circulating medium, trench upon one of the clearest provisions of the Constitution, being violative of its spirit, if not the very letter, and still more detrimental to property, industry, and morality, than to the currency which they have contaminated. If by indulgence and inveterate habit, Banks, as elements of credit and circulation, have become so much a part and a lot of American business, as to be indispensable, they are like fire and water, only useful as subordinate agents, but destructive whenever they gain the mastery. Resolved, therefore, that no Bank, whether of a State, or the United States, should be allowed to regulate our property, much less our liberties, and that a struggle between a Bank, and the Government, should rally us to support our own servants, against those that ought to be theirs.

5. Resolved, That the distress and panic now existing, are mainly imputable to a false monetary system; and that if we abide the pressure with manly resistance to those who make the worst of it for sinister purposes, and a determination to learn wisdom from its experience, and reform the evils which have caused it, much good may proceed from some evil, and every man, whether rich or poor, relieved from the disastrous influence of Bank embarrassment and paper credits, by recurring to coined money may enjoy many days of golden prosperity.

8. Resolved, That General Jackson's Veto of the Land Bill, is characterised by the highest reach of convincing reason, and the purest principles of public virtue; that the constant and successful efforts of his administration, to preserve peace, prevent wasteful expenditure, and to bring the federal government to the true standard of the constitution, have planted it on the

rock of public confidence, where neither nullification, consolidation, nor faction can affect it.

14. Resolved, That we approve of the removal of the public deposits from the United States Bank as a measure necessary for vindicating the rights and dignity of the nation; preserving the purity of morals, and the public press, preparing the country for the expiration of the charter of the Bank, and shielding a new Congress against assaults on its integrity.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Frederick Stoecker:

Whereas, this meeting do highly approve of the proceedings and conduct of the Government Directors of the United States Bank, in watching and guarding the stock of seven millions, held by the government in said Bank, and in endeavoring to prevent the President of said Bank, and the stockholder directors, from squandering part of said stock in bribing partizan editors and others, and whereas the said Government Directors for their fidelity and good conduct, have been renominated by the President of the United States to the Senate, and the Senate have refused their approbation, and the government have now no person in said Bank to represent them and guard the said seven millions of stock, which may now be squandered by the Bank without any control or knowledge to the government: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to Congress to pass a law, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the whole of the seven millions of stock owned by the Government in the United States Bank; and after such sale, the said Secretary be further directed to loan the proceeds of said sale to the Depository Banks at 5 per cent. per annum, until the present pressure is removed, occasioned by the unnecessary curtailment of the United States Bank.

The following resolution was offered by Col. Rounfort:

Whereas, The Councils of Philadelphia, elected by the same party who are now so strenuously advocating the Bank of the United States, at the expense of the whole community, have directly violated both the spirit and the letter of the will of our late aged and venerable fellow citizen, Stephen Girard, by adopting and carrying into execution a plan for a "Grecian Temple," in total contradiction to the expressed will of the Testator, and which will not only consume a great part of the fund of two million of dollars devoted to the erection and maintenance of a College for the education of "Poor White Male Orphans," but must delay the benefits of this valuable institution for many years. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting, deeply impressed with the necessity of an immediate remedy being applied to this breach of a sacred trust, created not merely for the benefit of the citizens of Philadelphia, or of Pennsylvania, but of other States, do respectfully request the Legislature of Pennsylvania, as the natural guardians of the rights of the people, to institute an enquiry into this most important matter, and to afford to the community, and particularly to the unprotected objects of Stephen Girard's bounty, an effectual relief.

A Mr. M. having lived two years in a state of concubinage with a Mademoiselle L., the parents of two young people at length agreed that they should be lawfully united, and the marriage was to take place the present month. But a few days ago, Mr. M. having gone out on business, leaving his intended occupied with her embroidery, on his return found her dead. She had taken the unaccountable resolution of dressing herself in her wedding clothes, with a nosegay at her bosom, and a crown of orange flowers on her head, and then shut herself up in a small room, and put an end to her existence by suffocation.—*French paper.*

An unmarried female of Buchs, in Unterwald, Switzerland, aged 45, small in stature and feeble in constitution, commenced, in December, 1832, a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, having previously made one to Rome, and another to St. James, of Compostella, in Spain. She made a long circuit, taking Passau, Trieste, Belgrade, and Salonica in her way, and arrived safe in the Holy City, where she gave a piece of 40 francs to a priest in honor of the Infant Jesus. A Swiss religious paper, which gives these details, declares that the whole of the pilgrimage was performed bare footed.—*French paper.*

THE MAN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1834.

☞ This paper contains as much new matter daily as either of the other penny papers. It will be enlarged as its advertisements increase.

☞ Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

☞ A few complete files may still be had at the office.

☞ "THE MAN" will give all necessary information respecting, and steadily advocate the interests of, TRADES UNIONS, and will endeavor to raise the compensation of FEMALE LABOR.

TURN OUT OF THE DOVER GIRLS.

(Copy.)
GIRLS WANTED.

The Cocheco Manufacturing Company at Dover, N. H. can employ Five Hundred Females in their Cotton Mills. Old and experienced hands preferred.
JAMES F. CURTIS, Agent.

Dover, Feb. 28, 1834.

GIRLS ON HAND.

There are now Five Hundred of us in the town of Dover, who are now at work for ourselves, but might possibly answer the wants and wishes of the "Cocheco Manufacturing Company, at Dover, N. H.," excepting that we will not consent to work at the Reduced Tariff of Wages to take place on the 15th of March inst., or even ONE MILL LESS than the wages lately given. We would just say to our sex in the country, that we are not to live here long without plenty of work. We shall therefore soon meet you at our several homes in the country, and for what other just reasons we will leave them to guess.

Saturday, March 1st, 1834

We would request of all females and others who think of going to Dover to work, to read the following conditions of hiring help at that place, and then decide. We beseech the farmers of our country not to permit their daughters to go into the Mills at all, in any place, under the present regulations, if they value the life and health of their children.

☞ Read, then judge!

CONDITIONS

ON WHICH HELP IS HIRED BY THE COCHECO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, DOVER, N. H.

We, the subscribers, do hereby agree to enter the service of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, and conform, in all respects, to the Regulations which are now, or may hereafter be adopted, for the good government of the Institution.

☞ We further agree to work for such wages per week, and prices by the Job, AS THE COMPANY MAY SEE FIT TO PAY, and be subject to the fines, as well as entitled to the premiums paid by the Company.

We further agree to allow two cents each week, to be deducted from our wages, for the benefit of the Sick Fund.

We also agree not to leave the service of the Company, without giving two weeks notice of our intention, without permission of an agent; and if we do, we agree to forfeit to the use of the Company, two weeks' pay.

We also agree not to be engaged in any combination, whereby the work may be impeded, or the Company's interest in any work injured; if we do, we agree to forfeit to the use of the Company the amount of wages that may be due to us at the time. We also agree that in case we are discharged from the service of the Company for any fault, we will not consider ourselves entitled to be settled with in less than two weeks from the time of such discharge.

Payments for labor performed are to be made monthly.

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, in Massachusetts.—

On Wednesday last, says the Boston Republican, a bill for this purpose was passed in the House of Representatives to a 3d reading, by a large majority. It provides, that after the 4th of July next, no person shall be imprisoned on *mesne* process, for any debt contracted after that date—unless the plaintiff shall swear that he believes the defendant intends to leave the State to avoid payment. The defendant, if destitute of property, is permitted to take the poor debtor's oath at the time of trial; but the plaintiff may resist the administration of this oath, if he can show that the defendant really has property.

BANK CHARTERING.—The Indiana Patriot remarks—"A willingness on the part of our State Governments to establish State and Local Banks which will be the means of throwing into circulation a "FLOOD" of money which can only subserve the purposes of a "neighborhood currency," we are unwilling to see, and if the Country does not, in less than ten years from this time, experience its evil consequences, we will be agreeably disappointed."

☞ The Boston Trades' Union was organized on Thursday last. We shall publish an account of the organization tomorrow.

☞ At a public meeting in Boone county, Kentucky, Col. R. M. JOHNSON was unanimously nominated for the next Presidency.

☞ The Assembly of this state on Saturday rejected the bill abolishing the punishment of death!

MASSACHUSETTS OUTDONE!—The last Brockville (U. C.) Recorder says—

"A man convicted of blasphemy at the late Quarter Sessions in this town, was sentenced to three weeks imprisonment, and in the interim to be whipped three times, 39 lashes each time."

THE ELECTION.

The din of preparation made by the Bank men and humdrags against the ensuing charter election is unusually loud. Their forces are running to and fro with an appearance of great bustle and activity; their journals publish long lists of names, and are already counting the spoils of the unfought field. After all this confidence and clamor, a defeat would not set well on their stomachs; yet we fear they will be obliged to swallow that bitter pill. The fuss and noise they are making remind one of the gathering of the infant hosts, as described by Milton.

—The heralds, by command
Of sovereign power, with awful ceremony
And trumpet's sound, throughout the host proclaim
A solemn council, forthwith to be held
At Pandemonium, the high capital
Of Satan and his peers.

Mammon is the leader of the humdrags, also, and like the infernal spirits, they owe to him the preparing of fit Pandemoniums for their places of meeting. We look to see the resemblance borne still further out in the result. They swell and strut and boast now, but when the election comes on, their swelling and strutting and boasting will have about as lame and impotent a conclusion as has followed their efforts on former occasions.

—They but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs, in narrow room,
Throng, &c. *Evening Post.*

We have received a copy of an Address on the origin and progress of Avarice, and its deleterious effects on human happiness, with a proposed remedy for the countless evils resulting from an inordinate desire for wealth, delivered before the Union Association of Working Men, in the Town Hall, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Jan. 20, 1834, by Seth Luther. Not having had leisure to pursue the entire address we do not feel ourselves at liberty to give an opinion on its general merits. But we feel no hesitation in saying that so much of it as we have read is excellent, and that if the whole address is written with the ability which characterizes those portions of it which have come under our notice, it will fully sustain the character which the author has already acquired, as an efficient advocate of the interests of Working Men.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE U. S. FRIGATE UNITED STATES.—Postscript to a letter from the French Admiral Baron Hugon, commanding the French squadron on the Levant, by which he announces to the minister of the Marine, the loss of the French ship of the line *De Superbe*.

"P. S. I open my letter to announce that the *Cornelie*, has just been despatched. I have also just learnt that the American Ship *United States*, Com. Patterson, which left the Bay of Smyrna a few hours before the *Superbe*, after having lost some of her masts, had her sails torn away, and her boats carried off, and being nearly embayed off the coast of Andros, and expecting every moment to be lost, a sudden gleam of light enabled her to discover the narrow passage between Tina and Andros, she was enabled to get through it and gain the harbor of Milo."

An officer in the Frigate *Potomac*, writes from the Bay of Callao, on the 17th November, that the Ship would leave for Boston in January, 1834.

RODNEY, Miss., Feb. 12.—Atrocious Murder.—An Indian was found on Sunday morning last, about half a mile below Rodney, murdered in the most shocking manner. He was lying in the middle of the road leading to Natchez, with the left side of his head entirely mashed in; a stout billet of wood lay near stained with blood, and no doubt the instrument with which the deed was perpetrated.—*Southern Tel.*

LATEST FROM FRANCE AND SPAIN.

(By the Sully from Havre.)

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The stock exchange yesterday was extremely inanimate. No rumors were current; but, the price of stocks has not materially fallen. The Spanish securities have also declined, except the Cortes' bonds, which have risen.

A meeting with pistols took place in the Bois de Boulogne, on Wednesday morning, between Gen. Bugeaud and M. Dulong, both Members of the Chamber of Deputies, which proved fatal to the latter. The seconds of Gen. Bugeaud were Gen. de Rumigny and Col. Lamy, and those of his adversary M. George Lafayette and Col. Cesar Bacot. The parties were placed at forty paces. They were advancing and taking aim at each other, but had scarcely moved two paces, when Gen. Bugeaud fired, and M. Dulong fell. The ball, which struck him in the forehead a little above the left eyebrow, entered and remained in the head. He was immediately bled on the ground, and afterwards conveyed home in the carriage of M. George Lafayette. He died the following morning. A great number of Deputies, also, assembled yesterday at the house of Gen. Lafayette to consider upon the means of doing honor to the memory of M. Dulong. Gen. Rumigny is an aid-de-camp of the King. The quarrel was political.

Several of the Ministers yesterday attended the Committee on the Budget. The amount of the reductions already assented to is 57,500,000fr. Let there be a little further compliance on the part of Ministers, and the Budget will come within the limits of the estimated receipts.—*Temps*.

The Indicator of Bordeaux, of the 20th inst., says:—"We yesterday learnt officially by a courier extraordinary, that the Spanish Government has issued two Ordonnances for the immediate convocation of the Cortes on the first of May."

Extract of a letter, of the 19th inst., from Madrid:—"Two great questions are to be submitted to the Cortes. They are the acknowledgment of the independence of South America, and a general arrangement of the finances, including an acknowledgment of the Cortes' bonds, which latter will open to Spain the Stock Exchange of London. The settlement of the first question is earnestly desired by all the maritime towns."

WILD CATS.—Two wild cats were encountered by three colored men a day or two since in T. S. Van Vaehten's woods, some two or three miles from this village. They, with the assistance of a small dog, succeeded in capturing one while the other made his escape.—*Catskill Messenger*.

BANK NEWS FROM POTTSVILLE.—"We understand that a mob paraded the streets in New York, a few days since, carrying a Banner dipped in blood—crying *Revolution!*—Let our rulers beware how they light the torch of civil war."—*Miners' Jour.*

BANK NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—"The value of real estate is seriously threatened." Think of that, Master Brook.

The Mormonites lately ejected from Jackson County, Missouri, accuse a *Clergyman* of having headed the mob, which some time ago disturbed and broke up their settlement. It is said he carried a gun on his shoulder. The Clergyman alluded to is the celebrated *Isaac McKoy*, whose iniquity was recently exposed in a pamphlet published by T. S. Smith, entitled "*Missionary Abominations Unmasked!*"

A man named Ely French was recently tried at Springfield, Mass., for breaking grave-stones in a burying ground in that neighborhood. The reason given for it by the accused, was that the deceased persons whose monuments he had mutilated, had haunted him. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The Editor of the Liverpool Albion, speaking of Miss Kemble in America, says:—"We are told that she has, on several occasions, found the doorway of her house ornamented with festoons and garlands of flowers, on returning home from the theatre, after performing in some favorite character."!!!!!!!!!!

The ship Columbus, Foster, from New York for Bremen, which was lost off Hamburg, in a gale on the 24th of December, and all hands perished, had on board six Hamburg pilots. They had all but one gone on board to welcome home the Captain, who was their fellow townsman.—One of them, of course, was received on board in the line of his services. The vessel was of 550 tons burthen.

Toast from the Kentucky Gazette,—"Col. R. M. Johnson, the Western Head of the Republican party."

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 7.

Mr. Clay presented the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the constitution of the United States does not vest in the President power to remove at his pleasure, officers under the Government of the United States, where officers have been established by law.

2. Resolved, That in all cases of offices created by law, the tenure of holding which is not prescribed by the constitution, Congress is authorized by the constitution to prescribe the tenure, terms, and conditions, on which they are to be holden.

3. Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that in all instances of appointment to office by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, other than diplomatic appointments, the power of removal shall be exercised only in concurrence with the Senate; and when the Senate is not in session, that the President may suspend any such officer, communicating his reasons for suspension to the Senate at its first succeeding session, and if the Senate concur with him, the officer shall be removed, but if it do not concur with him, the officer shall be restored to office.

4. Resolved, That the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for the appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of all deputy post masters whose annual emoluments exceed a prescribed limit.

Mr. Clay said that these resolutions presented subjects of grave inquiry, and related to principles involving the purity of the administration if not the durability of the government. He had carefully looked into the Constitution and had come to the conclusion that the power of removal from office at the pleasure of the President of the United States was not reposed in him in the cases indicated in the resolutions. If the forty thousand persons employed in office under government were bound to conform to the will of the President, on pain of dismissal, the day was not far distant when the efforts of the people to restrain this enormous power would be unavailing. He hoped gentlemen would turn their attention to the subject seriously; he admitted the force of precedent; it was entitled to respect, but it was only evidence. He asked gentlemen to point out the part or parts of the Constitution which gave the President the power contended for. He moved that the resolutions be printed and made the order of the day for the first Monday in April. The motion was agreed to.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

A bill reviving the act of May 29, 1830, granting preemption rights;

A bill appropriating \$900 for the purchase of a marble bust, to be placed in the Supreme Court room, of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 7.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores and for other purposes, which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Various private bills were passed. Mr. Polk gave notice that he should on Monday next, or as soon as possible, call up some of the appropriation bills. The House adjourned to Monday.

"SOUND CURRENCY."—It is claimed for the United States Bank, that it has introduced a sound currency. But how true this is may be inferred from the facts detailed by Mr. Benton, which are not denied and undeniable. The branches have issued between sixteen and twenty millions of branch orders or drafts which are designedly made to resemble notes. There are about 200 editions of counterfeits, principally of those drafts, in circulation. How much of each edition is impossible to know, but the amount must be enormous, with which every day working people are defrauded. There is such a variety of this worthless trash, that there is no possibility of telling the good from the bad—it is said the officers of the branches know nothing about it, and accept or condemn at random.—*Yk. Ga.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24.—*Death of the Governor.* His Excellency John Breathitt died at Frankfort on Friday last, after a lingering illness, and was buried on the following day with the honors due his office.—Lieutenant Governor Morehead will henceforth be the acting Chief Magistrate of the State.

An Advertisement recently appeared in an Irish paper, headed "Every man his own washerwoman."

(From the London Monthly Magazine.)

THE WILL OF SIR CHAS. H. HASTINGS, BART.

I, Charles Hastings, being now of sound mind,
And not caring a straw for the fools left behind,
Do hereby desire neither parson nor 'squire—
The first being a knave, and the second a liar,
Whom I hated alive—be suffered to tread
Near the place where my remnants are laid when I'm dead.
I further desire that my coffin be laid
Where no rascally sexton has ever dipped spade :
In none of your churchyards where rogues lie together,
Like thieves in a hulk, all bound up in one tether ;
But high upon Grub Hill, the favorite spot
Where a baronet only should venture to rot,
Unclogged by the bones of the ploughmen and peasants,
The snarers of hares, and the poachers of pheasants ;
Unclogged by the mayor and the aldermen's wives,
I mean such as 'scape from the Londoners' knives.
For once in this world I shall there lie alone,
With no termagant turned into bone of my bone.

Moreover, I order that six of my men
On their shoulders shall carry me down to my den,
For which they are willed twenty shillings apiece,
To be paid on the nail by my ruddy-cheeked niece ;
And sixpence a piece to the choir for a stave,
To be sung to the tune of "Roast Beef," on my grave.
I know at this news Parson Lackland will writhe ;
But, living or dead, I'll not pay him his tithe :
I'd rather by half find him guilty of arson,
Though not of the Thames—so, good by to the Parson !

I further desire, that six acorns be dropt
In the place where their owner is finally popt,
In hopes that my dust may, for something be good,
And, in process of time, may turn up in a wood ;
That, when in an oak, I may float on the main,
Take a knock at the French, or a scamper to Spain ;
Have a brush with the Russians, a run at the Turks,
Or demolish the Dey of Algiers' upper works ;
Or hang out a branch for the use of a knave,
Or make up a leg or an arm for the brave ;
Be a mast or a barrel, a pike or an oar ;—
In short, be of some use, on sea or on shore ;
And, leaving no spot of my ancestors' name,
Put the Peer, and the 'Squire, and the Parson to shame.

RAG MONEY "FACILITIES."

—Once, beneath the patriot's cloak
From the cracked bag the dropping guinea spoke,
And jingling down the back stairs, told the crew,
"Old Cato is as great a rogue as you."
Blest paper credit! last and best supply!
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly!
Gold, imp'd by thee, can compass hardest things,
Can pocket states, can fetch or carry Kings ;
A single leaf shall waft an army o'er,
Or ship off senators to some distant shore ;
A leaf like Sibyl's, scatter to and fro
Our fates and fortunes as the wind shall blow ;
Pregnant with thousands flits the scrap unseen,
And silent sells a King or buys a Queen.
O, that such bulky bribes as all might see
Still, as of old, encumbered villany!

Sound of all kinds, it is ascertained, travels at the rate of 13 miles in a minute: the softest whisper travels as fast as the most tremendous thunder. The knowledge of this fact has been applied to the measurement of distances.

Suppose a ship in distress fires a gun, the light of which is seen on shore, or by another vessel, 20 seconds before the report is heard, it is known to be at the distance of 20 times 1142 feet, or little more than four miles and a half.

Again: if I see a vivid flash of lightning, and in two seconds hear a tremendous clap of thunder, I know that the thunder cloud is not more than 760 yards distant, and should instantly retire from any exposed situation.

The pulse of a healthy person beats about 76 times in a minute; if, therefore, between a flash of lightning and the thunder, I can feel 1, 2, 3, &c. beats of my pulse, I know the cloud is 300, 600, 900, &c. yards from me.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Raising Pigs from Cuttings.—Mr. Jenks, of the Nantucket Inquirer, very gravely accounts for the fact, that *pork* is so plenty in the Western States, by declaring that pigs' tails are cut off and planted every season, and that the yield is prodigious.

A friend is a precious jewel, within whose bosom we may unload our sorrows, and unfold our secrets.

GIN PALACES.—At the shop of Messrs. Thompson and Fearon, on Holborn-hill, London, gin is served by young women dressed up like the *belle limonadiere* of a Paris coffee-house, and the establishment in all its parts is nearly as fine as *Verrey's* or the *Cafe de Paris*. There is another great gin shop, not much inferior to it, a little further to the West, and twenty or thirty not far off. In half an hour you may visit a hundred. What a contrast between the finery of the shops, and the beggarly appearance of the customers! Amongst these are few really old people, but plenty of young people who appear old—livid cheeks, deep wrinkles, blood-shot eyes, brown teeth or white gums without teeth, skin and bone, shaking hands, sore legs, creeping palsy, a hacking cough, rags, filth and stench! These are marks by which to know the regular gin drinker. In some great towns of the North they have low counters and small glasses on purpose for the small children; in London children stand on tip toe to pay for a half glass of gin: but London will improve. As to gin shops London is improving most rapidly, both in number and in finery; every week, almost every day, produces a new one, fitted up with spring-doors, plate glass, carved mahogany, or rose-wood, polished brass: all more "elegant" as they say in America, than the gin shops which sprung up the week before.—*Abridged from "England and America."*

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.—The great interest excited by the defeat of the Spanish Armada, intended by Philip II., of Spain, for the invasion of England, gave rise to the invention of Newspapers—the practice of circulating news in manuscript proving too slow for the curiosity of the people. In April, 1588 (246 years since) the first number of the English Mercury appeared—the earliest number of this Paper now extant, is preserved in the British Museum, and is dated July 23d, of the same year. This was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

A preacher who, like other dignitaries, was in the habit of using the first person plural, when speaking of himself, recently remarked, "We shall not preach this evening, as *our* wife is sick."

"How is your health to day?" inquired a physician of his patient—"Oh! Doctor" groaned the invalid, "*I'm powerful weak.*"

An Illinois editor says he lately met a man who was carrying his hand in a sling, and who being enquired of for the reason, replied that one of the candidates had squeezed it so hard that he had had no feeling in it since.

MARRIAGES.

March 8, by the Rev. Dr. Broadhead, James L. Brown, to Margaret, daughter of Jos. Watson, all of this city.
In Switzerland, Jan. 20, Mr. James Jauncy, son of Col. Thorn, of New York, to the Baroness Teresa de Leykam, sister in law of Prince Metternich.

DEATHS.

March 8, Lucia, wife of Ward B. Howard, in her 46th year.
March 8, Christian C. Meday, late of the firm of Meday & Ritter.
March 8, Stephen B. Denison, aged 27.
March 9, Stephen Douglass, infant son of Lieut. James H. Rowan, of the U. S. Navy, aged 11 months.
March 9, Georgianna, daughter of M. Jamison, aged 3 years and 9 months.
March 8, John Knapp, in the 34th year of his age.
March 8, Lucia, wife of Ward B. Howard, in the 40th year of her age.
March 8, Thomas Pitts, aged 64, a native of England.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

Ship Sully, Forbes, from Havre, Feb. 2, to Bolton, Fox & Livingston.
Ship Alfred, Welsh, from Cadiz, Feb. 6, to P. Harmony.
Barque Navarino, Smith, from Havana, Feb. 25, to Spofford & Tileston.
British brig Mansfield, Betts, 5 days from St. John, N.B.
Schr Pelican, Curtis, 35 days from Maracaibo, to T. M. L'Lean.

PASSENGERS.

By barque Navarino, from Havana—Messrs. Lewis E. Carville, E. Dumézoud, W. L. Cutting, J. Metcalf, E. Cortozon, Lyall, J. A. Patoron, L. G. Barbon, Pickersgill, F. Hebben, Wm. Montieth, and F. Nugent.
By the Circinnati, from New Orleans—Mr. Smith and Mr. Saxton.
By the steam packet David Brown, for Charleston—Mr. M'Neich, Mrs. A. Buckhel, Doctor Postell, Messrs. James Lanien, C. Parshall, George H. Ripley, Francis B. Dunbar, C. J. Ketchum, E. S. Jansen, H. Harper, Wm. Dickson, E. Hyatt, E. L. Karrison, Charles Melcher, P. G. Bassent, John M'Neich, W. B. Moore, J. Buckhel, Wm. O. Prince.
By the Sully, from Havre—Mr. A. Brisbane and lady, and 8 in the steerage.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed to the new buildings in Wall street, corner of Nassau, No. 1. m3]

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. o26

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